



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

PATIENT Smores Rabadi Presented for right anal sac mass- PE identified LN enlargement. AUs confirmed this and there were hypoechoic lesions in the spleen.
SPECIES Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: Bloodwork is unremarkable. Right sided anal sac mass. Palpable pelvic lymphadenopathy. Left inguinal swelling

Canine COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC STUDY OF ABDOMEN

BREED A pre- and post-contrast CT study of the abdomen are provided for review. One pre-contrast series and one post-contrast CT series are evaluated.

Poodle COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

SEX A large, rounded, heterogeneously enhancing soft tissue mass is located at the topographic region of the right anal sac and contiguous to the ipsilateral rectum wall border. The mass is predominantly enhanced in the post-contrast series, with hypoattenuating areas in the center. The lesion causes extramural and/or mural mass effect in the distal portion of the rectum, and mild extramural luminal compression is seen at the topographic region. The mass measures approximately 2.08cm x 2.61cm x 1.79cm in size. The extension of contact of the mass with the rectum wall border is approximately 1.8cm in length.

AGE 7 The internal iliac lymph node and the medial iliac (and accessory) lymph nodes are enlarged, irregular in shape, rounded, and heterogeneously enhancing. The largest is the internal iliac lymph node and the left sided medial iliac lymph node; it measures respectively 1.95cm x 2.05cm x 1.90cm and 1.54cm x 1.92cm x 1.07cm.

INTERPRETED BY

Tilde Rodrigues Froes, DMV, MSc., Dr. Med Vet., Dipl. CBraRVet

The remainder of the abdominal lymph nodes and adrenal glands are normal.

The liver is homogeneously soft tissue attenuating and uniformly contrast enhancing with normal size and shape. The gallbladder is unremarkable. The intra-hepatic portal and hepatic vasculature are normal.

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The spleen is moderately diffusely enlarged, with convex border with a bulge shape in the caudal portion, and multiple multifocal hyperattenuating contrast-enhancing nodules. It measures between 0.3cm to 5cm in diameter and presents with diffuse heterogeneity.

REFERRING VET

Matthew Keats DVM, DACVS-SA

The renal silhouettes are normal in size, shape, contour, and attenuation pre- and post-contrast. The renal length is 4.7cm in the right kidney and 4.4cm in the left kidney.

The ureters are normal in size with correct insertion in the trigone region.

The urinary bladder is mildly filled, with the apex in the plane of L6, and is homogeneously soft tissue opaque.

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The stomach is mildly filled and normally positioned, containing a small amount of gas admixed with homogeneous soft tissue attenuating material – fluid.

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The duodenum and small intestine are nondilated and contain a small amount of fluid attenuating material and gas.

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Smores Rabadi

All portions of the colon and rectum contain gas admixed with heterogeneously soft tissue attenuating fecal material.

The pancreas and mesentery are normal.

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The remainder the abdomen is normal.

An elongated, homogeneous fat mass is seen adjacently to the prepuce's inguinal caudal left side, measuring 2.8cm x 1.9cm.

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The prostate is reduced in size, with normal shape and attenuation.

Pinpoint mineral material is seen at L7-S1 intervertebral foramen.

SEX

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A focal gravity dependent ground glass alveolar opacification is seen within the right caudal lung lobes, passive atelectasis. No soft tissue nodules are seen in the collimated thorax.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHIC DIAGNOSIS**AGE**

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- Large right side anal sac mass, differential diagnosis includes neoplasm, for example apocrine gland adenocarcinoma.
- Enlarged regional lymph nodes, largest is internal iliac and medial iliac lymph nodes, likely metastatic.
- Moderate splenomegaly and small multifocal hyperattenuating nodules, differential diagnosis includes lymphoid hyperplasia, extramedullary hematopoiesis, or infiltrative neoplasia, metastasis.
- Lumbosacral instability.

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INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

For the final diagnosis of the anal sac mass, a biopsy is required for the diagnosis. The internal iliac and medial iliac enlarged lymph nodes indicate regional metastasis. Calcium blood measure analysis is suggested to search for concomitant hypercalcemia.

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For splenomegaly, an ultrasound-guided fine-needle aspiration is suggested.

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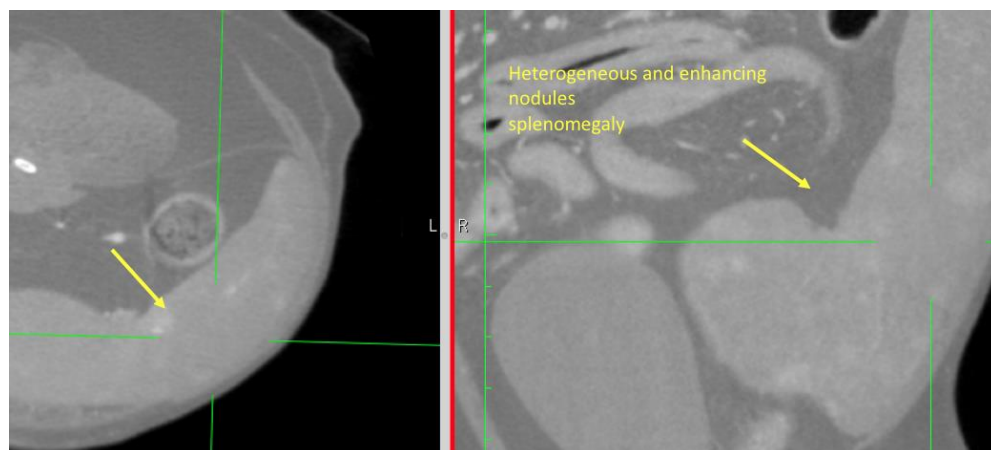
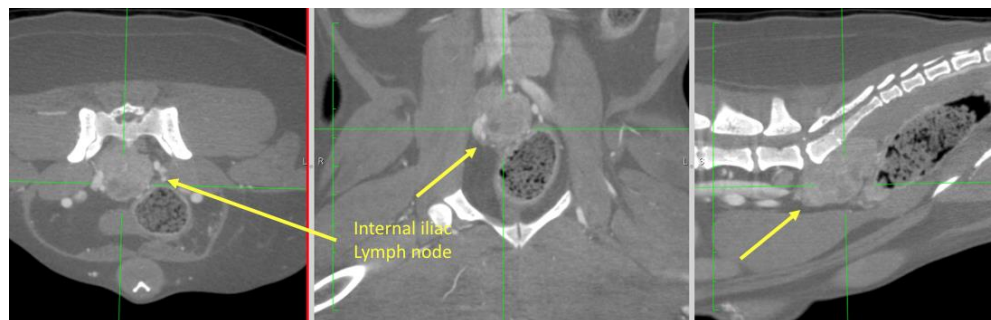
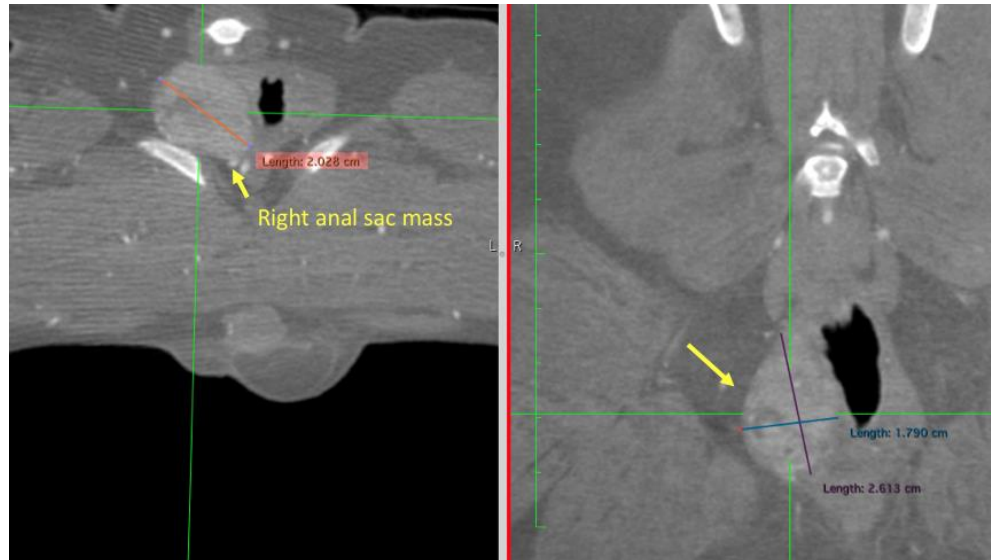
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

HOSPITAL NAME

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